

WILD OUTBREAKS  
AGAINST GERMANS  
IN BUENOS AIRESSeveral Blocks of Teuton  
Business Houses  
Set on Fire.THOUSANDS TAKE PART  
IN DEMONSTRATIONExtraordinary Precautions to  
Protect Count Luxemburg When  
He Arrives to Get Passports.

MUST LEAVE REPUBLIC AT ONCE

Government Demands Explanation  
From Berlin of Envoy's Action  
in Latest Intrigue.

BUENOS AIRES, September 12.—The downtown section of the city was the scene of the wildest disorders to-night in connection with great anti-German demonstrations, in which thousands of Argentines took part. Many of those in the mobs carried fire-brands, and as a result scores of buildings were set on fire. Several blocks of German business houses in Calle 25 de Mayo were destroyed.

Among the structures attacked were the German Club, one of the finest edifices in the city, and the building of the German daily, La Union. As fast as the fires in the buildings were extinguished they were started again. Mounted patrols and the entire fire department kept rushing from one part of the city to another in an attempt to quell the riots and put down the flames. In several instances police who were attempting to shoot at those wielding torches were set upon by the crowds and disarmed.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities to protect Count Luxemburg, the German minister, when he arrives here to-morrow morning to receive his passports.

GERMAN MINISTER

GETS HIS PASSPORTS

The Argentine government at noon to-day sent to the German legation passports to be delivered to Count Luxemburg, the German minister in Buenos Aires. The whereabouts of Count Luxemburg is still unknown to the Argentine government.

The Foreign Office to-day sent a communication to the German Foreign Ministry demanding an explanation of Count Luxemburg's action in sending the secret code messages to Berlin through the Swedish legation.

The note sent by Foreign Minister Pueyrredon to Count von Luxemburg, in which the German minister was tendered his passports, reads:

"Mr. Minister: You having ceased to be persona grata to the Argentine government, that government has decided to deliver to you your passports, which I transmit herewith by order of His Excellency, the President of the nation."

"The introducer of embassies has instructions to assist you in your immediate departure from the territory of the republic. God keep you."

(Signed) "H. PUEYRREDON."

"To Count Karl von Luxemburg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire."

TO ASK FOREIGN OFFICE

FOR EXPLANATIONS

The Argentine minister at Berlin has been instructed to inform the German Foreign Office that Count von Luxemburg has been handed his passports and to ask for explanations regarding the telegram disclosures.

If the German government disapproves of the text of the German minister's dispatches, and especially of the word "ass," which term the count applied to the Argentine foreign minister, the situation may clear. If Berlin does not disavow the minister's course, Argentine will recall her minister from Germany, but may permit the legation to remain.

If Germany expresses a desire to maintain relations with Argentina, notwithstanding the expulsion of Count von Luxemburg, it was said at the Foreign Office, this government would be willing to consider the question.

Argentina also has asked the German government for a full explanation of its present policy of sinking Argentine ships. This apparently was settled in the case of the steamer Toro, but in view of Count Luxemburg's notes, which ante-dated that settlement, Argentine desires a clear statement.

CONCESSIONS BY GERMANY

WILL PREVENT RUPTURE

A rupture, the officials say, is not necessary if Germany is inclined to make concessions, but if she does not do so, it is certain there will be a break in diplomatic relations.

The government has issued orders to the police and the provincial governments to protect Count von Luxemburg and his staff on route, as outbreaks of the indignant populace are feared.

The Foreign Office expresses its belief that Count von Luxemburg will reach here to-morrow.

The decision to hand Count von Luxemburg his passports was reached by President Irigoyen after a conference with the Foreign Secretary this morning, the President taking the step without consulting the Cabinet, which had been called to meet this evening and receive Ambassador Naon's dispatches from Washington. The President maintained that the matter was grave enough and pressing enough to warrant his immediate decision without reference to the Cabinet.

It is believed to be unlikely that any action will be taken toward Sweden, yesterday's explanation by the Swedish legation, made before a demand

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Central Figure  
in King Mystery

GASTON B. MEANS.

MASS OF EVIDENCE FOUND  
BEARING ON KING CASEGreat Pile of Documents Seized in  
New York Apartments of  
Gaston Means.

DRAMA GROWS MORE INTRICATE

Grand Jury Investigation Is Begun,  
and May Result in Bill for Forgery,  
Larceny, Perjury and Possibly Murder.Arrest in King Case  
Expected Shortly

SALISBURY, N. C., September 12.—An arrest in connection with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, millionaire Chicago widow, near Concord, N. C., the night of August 20, is expected shortly.

Developments of the past twenty-four hours and evidence showered upon Solicitor Hayden Clement, prosecutor for this judicial district, to-day by Paul C. McDuffie, attorney representing Mrs. Anna Robinson, mother of Mrs. King, and C. B. Ambrose, a special agent for the Department of Justice, have brought about a concentration of effort on the part of the Federal, New York and North Carolina State authorities.

The first step will be the reopening of the coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. King in Concord. The second will be the service of subpoenas.

In addition to a man, it was learned to-night that a woman is under surveillance.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Documents piled high on the desk of the district attorney of the County of New York to-night promised to reveal one of the most intricate human dramas of years. In the pile there was a copy of a will, a disputed document, disposing of a fortune; there was a documentary agreement involving large sums, the receipt of which depended upon the proving of the will; there were bank books; there were canceled checks, the figures upon which ran into six figures and a mass of other paper detail that defied ready solution.

And all this documentary collection is connected with the mysterious shooting and killing of Mrs. Maude A. King, wealthy widow of Chicago, in the dell of a lonely spring near Concord, N. C. The web, which grew to gigantic proportions to-day, gives evidence of expanding still further. There were suggestions to-night that the mysterious case will take on an international hue with the ramifications extending into a complexity almost unbelievable.

GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING

NEW YORK COMPLICATIONS

The bare details as compiled to-night were about as follows:

Assistant District Attorney Dooley has instituted a grand jury investigation into the New York complications of the death of Mrs. King. This investigation, it was said, may ultimately result in return of bills for forgery, larceny, perjury and possibly murder.

It was said there was no expectation of a return of bills for extortion.

The estate of the late Mrs. King appears to have suffered a great reduction. The entire estate seems to have been dissipated. Three apartments at 1155 Park Avenue, this city, were visited by men of the district attorney's office this afternoon and in one of them the high pile of documentary material was seized. The apartments visited were those of Mrs. King herself, her sister, Mrs. Melvin, and that of Gaston B. Means, business manager for Mrs. King for a number of years.

Afton Means, brother of Gaston, and his father-in-law, Henry Dietrich, of Philadelphia, were taken before the grand jury.

It was developed that Karl Lincoln Schurz, son of General Karl Schurz, is connected with the case. Efforts were being made to-night to locate Mr. Schurz, but he did not appear to be in town. It was learned to-night from a reliable source that young Schurz went to Berlin and interviewed high officials in Berlin last fall just before Germany offered peace to the allies.

It was said at the district attorney's office that none of the documents was found in the apartment of Mrs. King. The majority of them came from the apartment of Gaston Means. There

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MEN SETTLE DOWN  
TO MILITARY LIFEWar Machinery at Camp Lee  
Working in Perfect  
Order.

UNIFORMS BEING DISTRIBUTED

From Heterogeneous Array Spick  
and Span American Soldiers  
Are Emerging.

[From a Staff Correspondent.]

CAMP LEE, VA., September 12.—Officers and men at the cantonment have settled down to a strictly military routine. Drills are requiring the attention of the men, and the officers not engaged with them are busy at the various headquarters making every preparation for the second quota of National Army men. The administration of the camp is working in perfect order, each man, commissioned and in the ranks, knowing just what his duties are, and performing them accordingly.

This has been accomplished in a single week. Seven days ago the men began arriving here from the three States comprising this division. More than 2,300 National Army men have been received at the camp during the past week, coming here the rawest of recruits, for the most part, but instead of chaotic conditions prevailing, as would be expected under such circumstances, the entire quota has been taken care of in the most satisfactory way, started on their military instruction, and all of the vast amount of paper work incident to handling the men has been disposed of and decks cleared for the second assault of selective service men on the cantonment.

SPICK AND SPAN AMERICAN

SOLDIER IS EMERGING

Uniforming the men is going on at a satisfactory rate. Gradually they are being fitted, and from the heterogeneous array of men seen in the camp is emerging the spick and span American soldier, with all the smartness of appearance that the uniform of the country and the admirable discipline of the army give them. The quartermaster's department has furnished each company with three each of the five sizes of uniforms, and the size to be worn by each man is thus determined. He is then supplied with the clothing, and the measurements are entered on the reference cards to guide the future issuance of uniforms.

Orders were sent out to-day to the effect that officers and enlisted men of the Jewish faith, who requested them, would be given passes and leave by their respective commanding officers for the purpose of observing their religious holidays to be held this month.

Absence from the camp will be granted from noon September 16 to reveille September 19, and from noon September 25 to reveille September 27.

None of the officers or enlisted men at the camp will be granted leaves or furloughs in excess of one month, army regulations permitting a longer period having been suspended for the duration of the present emergency. Only in urgent cases will the maximum period of one month be allowed.

Officers were also notified to-day to render all support and co-operation with the members of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, who will have charge of installing recreational centers in various parts of the camp, providing library facilities, athletic directors and various classes of entertainment. The commission, it is understood, will inaugurate soon a plan of entertainment for the men already in camp, not waiting until all of the National Army men from the three States have been assembled here before providing wholesome diversion.

Officers were also notified to-day to request to notify all of their correspondents of the regiment and company to which they have been assigned, in order that no trouble will be experienced by the officers here in distributing the mail. The following is an example given the men with the request that it direct all correspondents in addressing mail to enlisted men in the cantonment:

Private John W. Smith,  
Company "B," 31st Infantry.

Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

The following extract from the address given by General John M. Schofield to the United States Corps of Cadets, August 11, 1875, has been published at the camp:

"The discipline which makes the soldier of a free country reliable in battle is not to be gained by harsh or tyrannical treatment. On the contrary, such treatment is far more likely to destroy than to make an army. It is possible to impart instruction and give commands in such manner and in such tone of voice as to inspire in the soldier no feeling but an intense desire to obey, while the opposite manner and tone of voice cannot fail to excite strong resentment and a desire to disobey. The one mode or the other of dealing with subordinates springs from a corresponding spirit in the breast of the commander. He who feels the respect which is due to others cannot fail to inspire in them regard for himself, while he who feels and hence manifests disrespect to others, especially his inferiors, cannot fail to inspire hatred against himself."

The extract was published at the

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BLUES' IDENTITY  
MAY BE WIPED OUTDelegation Goes to Washington  
to Protest to War Department.

FEAR DISMEMBERMENT

Report Indicates That Troops  
Will Be Distributed Among  
Various Artillery Units.

Information received in Richmond

yesterday indicated that the First Virginia Cavalry, formerly the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, known throughout the country as the State's crack military organization, is about to be disbanded and its identity wiped out. No confirmation of this could be obtained last night from Anniston, Ala., where the Blues are in training at Camp McClellan for service abroad, although General C. C. Vaughan said there was a rumor that the Blues would be transferred to the artillery. A dispatch from Washington stated that no orders had been issued by the War Department for the disbandment of the Blues.

Former members of the Blues heard with considerable concern that it was the purpose of converting the Blues from the cavalry to the field artillery arm, and that the troops would not be retained intact, but would be broken up and distributed for service with different batteries. In addition, it was feared that officers of the Blues were in danger of losing their commissions through this conversion of the squadron.

DELEGATION LEAVES TO

PROTEST AT WASHINGTON

Men interested in the welfare of the Richmond organization lost no time in communicating with Adjutant General W. W. Sale, and he promptly, by long-distance telephone, requested Senator Martin, at Washington, to intervene with the War Department in an effort to save the Blues from dismemberment.

A delegation of former Blues at once left Richmond for Washington, and to-day will protest to the War Department.

It was explained that if the Blues are split up and the troops distributed among various other units, it is probably the result of carrying out the War Department's plans for the reorganization of the army on a basis of 3,600 men to a regiment. The perfection of this plan rests in the hands of the commandant of the Anniston training camp. Under the old plan of the army, regiments were composed of 1,200 men.

TO PRESERVE IDENTITY

Several days ago it was announced that the Blues would be converted from cavalry into artillery, but it was stated that the squadron would be divided into two batteries, which would preserve the identity of the organization. If the men, as now reported, are distributed to fill gaps in artillery units, the identity of the Blues will be a thing of the past.

News of the contemplated change was received in Richmond with deep concern, and no stone will be left unturned in order to preserve the identity of the organization.

## BIG LINER REPORTED SUNK

Atlantic Transport Steamer Minnehaha  
Said to Be Submarine  
Victim.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha is reported to have been sunk by a submarine, and fifty of her crew lost, according to word received in this city to-night.

According to the report, the liner was sunk last Friday off the Irish coast. Twelve officers of the vessel are reported lost.

The Minnehaha was on her way to this country. She had safely delivered a cargo in England. She was in a group of six steamers, escorted by destroyers through the danger zone.

She carried a general cargo and a valuable race horse.

Two other steamers in the group were also reported to have been torpedoed by the U-boat. The report did not state whether they were sunk or not.

The report stated that the Minnehaha was struck in the engine-room on the starboard side. The explosion killed several of the engine crew, as well as seamen on deck.

The Minnehaha carried a crew of 140. She was commanded by Captain Frank Claret, of the naval reserve.

The U-boat only fired three torpedoes, says the report, all of which found their mark.

The Minnehaha displaced 13,174 tons, and was built in Belfast in 1907. She was 600 feet 7 inches long and 39 feet 5 inches in depth.

## NEARING'S HOME RAIDED

Lecturer on Socialistic Questions Suspected of Having Antidraft Literature.

[By Associated Press.]

TOLEDO, September 12.—Federal authorities to-night raided the home of Professor Scott Nearing in search of literature which they said may have been used in a campaign of opposition to the army conscription law. Professor Nearing is a lecturer on Socialistic questions. The authorities invaded the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World. Nearing came here two years ago from the University of Pennsylvania.

Virginia Soldier Stranded.

ANNISTON, September 12.—Private Joseph Driscoll, Company M, Second Virginia, was stabbed to-night in a quarrel over a pack of cigarettes and is expected to die.

New "Liberty Motor"  
Is the Greatest Single  
Achievement of WarBaker Tells Story of Invention  
Which Is to Establish American  
Supremacy in Air.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Liberty motor, the airplane engine upon which the United States is relying to establish definite air supremacy over the Germans on the battle fields of France, has passed its final test, and is a complete and gratifying success, Secretary Baker announced to-day.

In a 1,500-word announcement, Secretary Baker told how all the best brains and business of American motordom had contributed its secrets and achievements to the government to produce the Liberty motor, which is to carry the thousands of American airplanes over Germany.

Secretary Baker said the motor is "now the main reliance of the United States in the rapid production in large numbers of high-power battle planes for service in the war."

"In power, speed and serviceability," the new engine invites comparison with the best that the European war has produced. "The engine was brought about through the co-operation of more than a score of engineers, who pooled their skill and trade secrets in the war emergency."

Back of that announcement stands the fact that American aviators in high-powered American-built machines will begin to appear in large numbers on the fighting lines early next year.

Secretary Baker coupled with his announcement a formal request to the press of the country to refrain from publication of any information regarding the Liberty motor other than that included in his statement.

FOR FIRST TIME TELLS

STORY OF INVENTION

For the first time Mr. Baker told the story of the invention of the "Liberty motor," how two of the foremost engineers of the nation were called to Washington and for five days remained in the local hotel, finally emerging with the completed plans for the engine.

"I regard the invention and rapid development of this engine as one of the really big accomplishments of the United States since its entry into the war. The engine has passed its final tests. They were successful and gratifying."

"The engine was brought about through the co-operation of more than a score of engineers, who pooled their skill and trade secrets in the war emergency, working with the encouragement of the aircraft production board, the War Department and the Bureau of Standards."

"The story of the production of this engine is a remarkable one. Probably the engine has produced no single greater achievement."

"One of the first problems which confronted the War Department and the aircraft production board after the declaration of hostilities was to produce quickly a dependable aviation motor. Two courses were open. One was to encourage manufacturers to develop their own types; the other to bring the best of all types together and develop a standard."

"The necessity for speed and quantity of production resulted in a choice of the latter course, and a standard motor became our engineering objective."

"Two of the best engineers in the country, who had never before seen each other, were brought together at Washington, and the problem of producing an all-American engine at the earliest possible moment was presented to them."

"The necessity for speed and quantity of production resulted in a choice of the latter course, and a standard motor became our engineering objective."

"Two well-known Industrial Workers of the World members, one of the Federal officers said, had been found on the Anvil. One of these, Charles Millery, recently crossed the border at Tijuana. Millery and the second alleged I. W. W., John Grit, is said to have played a prominent part in the recent labor troubles in Montana. Although it was reported that a New York man sought on a charge of murder was on the vessel, the officers reported that he had not been located. Names of no other passengers on board have become known, and it was said no further information would be given until the examination of all the men is completed. Many of the persons on board are alleged to be draft evaders or alien enemies."

WORK IN DRAFTING-ROOM  
GOES ON DAY AND NIGHT

"These two engineers were figuratively locked in a room in a Washington hotel and charged with the development of an airplane motor for use by American aviators over the battle fields of Europe. For five days neither man left the suite of rooms engaged for them. Consulting engineers and draftsmen from various sections of the country were brought to Washington to assist them. The work in the drafting-room proceeded continuously day and night. Each of the two engineers in immediate charge of motor development alternately worked a twenty-four-hour shift."

"An inspiring feature of this work was that rendered by consulting engineers and motor manufacturers who gave up their trade secrets under the emergency of war needs. Realizing that the new design would be a government design, and no firm or individual could reap selfish benefit because of its making, the motor manufacturers, patriotically revealed their trade secrets, and made available trade processes of great commercial value."

"A remarkable engine was actually produced three weeks before any model could have been brought from Europe. It was promised that this engine would be developed before the Fourth of July. Twenty-eight days after the drawings were started, the new engine was set up. This was on July 3."

"In order to have the engine in actual running order at the nation's capital on Independence Day, the perfected engine was sent from a Western city in a special express car. The journey was made in twenty-one hours. Four young men guarded the engine en route to Washington."

"With the need for speed as an incentive, tools for building the first engine were made even before the

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Marked Decrease  
in U-Boat Sinkings

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, September 12.—A marked decrease in the destruction of British merchant vessels by mines or submarines is indicated in the weekly Admiralty statement, issued this evening. Twelve vessels of more than 1,000 tons and six of less than 1,000 tons were sent to the bottom, as compared with twenty in the large and three in the small category sunk the previous week. To-night's statement shows that four fishing vessels also were lost.

The foregoing Admiralty statement shows the smallest number of large British vessels sunk by mines or submarines since Germany last February began her intensified submarine campaign. The previous low record was for the week of March 11, when thirteen vessels of more than 1,000 tons were lost.

SIX FRENCH VESSELS

SUNK DURING WEEK

[By Associated Press.]

PARIS, September 12.—The statement of the Ministry of Marine issued this evening shows that for the week ending September 9 one French vessel of more than 1,000 tons and five vessels under 1,000 tons were sunk by mines or submarines. Two fishing craft also were sent to the bottom.

Unsuccessful attacks were made by hostile craft on three vessels.

MARE ISLAND PLOTTERS  
REPORTED CAPTUREDSome of Men Implicated in Recent  
Explosion Believed to Be Among  
Passengers on Seized Boat.

UNDER ESCORT OF WARSHIP

Two Well-Known I. W. W. Members  
Found on the Anvil—Only Six of  
the Thirty-Five on Board So Far  
Examined.

[By Associated Press.]

SAN DIEGO, CAL., September 12.—

That the United States government officials expected, with the capture of the gasoline schooner Anvil by an American warship off the lower California coast, to secure some of the men implicated in the recent destruction of the black powder magazine at the Mare Island Navy Yard, was permitted to become known shortly before noon to-day. Six persons were killed in the explosion and many wounded.

Four hours after the Anvil had been docked, only six of the thirty-five men aboard the vessel had been examined. What information the Federal officials possess to warrant their belief that some of the Anvil's passengers were implicated in the navy-yard explosion, they refused to state.

Under escort of the warship which captured her last Saturday afternoon off the lower California coast, the Anvil arrived in port.

Two well-known Industrial Workers of the World members, one of the Federal officers said, had been found on the Anvil. One of these, Charles Millery, recently crossed the border at Tijuana. Millery and the second alleged I. W. W., John Grit, is said to have played a prominent part in the recent labor troubles in Montana. Although it was reported that a New York man sought on a charge of murder was on the vessel, the officers reported that he had not been located. Names of no other passengers on board have become known, and it was said no further information would be given until the examination of all the men is completed. Many of the persons on board are alleged to be draft evaders or alien enemies."

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